

# HEAVY RAINS DAMAGE CROPS

## Storm Is General Throughout Northwest.

Spring-Sown Grain Hit—Hay and Hops Suffer Most By Strong Wind and Rain.

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- + Rain Storm Affects Northwest.
- + Salem—No gleam of hope for farmers' plight, as continued rains spell ruin to Spring-sown grain.
- + La Grande—Small percentage of total hay tonnage irreparably damaged by wind and rain.
- + The Dalles—No crop damage reported.
- + McMinville—Hop damage greater than at first anticipated.
- + Dallas—Hardest storm known in Summer season passes over section.
- + Philomath—Hop yards suffer and late-sown grain, yet in field, soaked by rains.
- + Albany—Vetch, Linn County's leading crop, greatest sufferer if rains continue.
- + Seattle—Heaviest rain on record throughout state.
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Salem—Drizzling rain off and on throughout this week offered no gleam of hope for the farmers' plight in this section but added somewhat to the damage done to some of the crops, the grain in particular.

Three or four more days of similar weather, farmers predict, will practically spell ruin to the Spring-sown grain.

This has been considered a remarkably excellent season for grain which was sowed during the Spring months until the latest rain found a large share of it shocked and drenched it through. Today offered no improvement, even had there been no rain, as it was cloudy and lowering and the grain was soaked.

Reports continue to be received of hop acreage going down, but the reports did not indicate that as much acreage dropped as on previous days during the storm.

After summing up the reports Salem hop men say that probably their estimate of 500 acres of hops going down was somewhat strained, but they believe that now fully 500 acres of yards have gone down in the state.

Some of the hop dealers have sent reports to their Eastern houses placing the acreage down at all the way from 300 to 600 acres. So far but little damage is reported to the hops, it being possible to put up the great majority of the vines in yards where they have dropped. A few more days of the present weather, however, will result in the hop situation taking on something of a serious aspect, however, according to some of the dealers.

### RESENTS JOURNEY OF KNOX.

"Dollar Doctrine" Seen in Visit to Funeral of Mikado.

Paris—A Japanese financier, whose official mission in Paris prevents the publication of his name, in reply to a question by a correspondent as to the truth of the statement that the visit of Secretary of State Knox to Japan to attend the Mikado's funeral was resented in that country, said:

"Mr. Knox's presence at the Mikado's funeral is viewed by Japanese, highest and lowest alike, as an evidence of gross and taste. Evidently the Japanese foreign office is unable to say so as courtesy is the primordial factor in my country. Nevertheless, we Japanese who will see him at the Mikado's funeral will feel he is in our country on business, that he is working his dollar doctrine.

"We regarded the Mikado with veneration and the presence of any venereal element at the coming sacred rite is to us an impertinence. He may assure us of America's friendship, but we do not need to be taught what we well know."

### Noted Outlaw Captured.

Salt Lake City.—Bert Dalton, alleged murderer of Marshal Dan Hanson, of Cokeville, and a member of the notorious Whitney brothers gang of outlaws, who escaped in the jail break at Evanston, Wyo., last week, was captured near Sandy, Utah, by Sheriff Joseph C. Sharp, of Salt Lake County.

Dalton was caught on a ranch, where he went to work. He is now in the county jail here and refuses to divulge the whereabouts of Ernest Crutcher and Walter Van Fossler, who escaped with him.

### J. D.'s Estate Guarded.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—John Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills was guarded by a number of deputy sheriffs, because of fear of violence on the part of discharged employes. Several men recently were let go by the foremen of laborers and trouble ensued, culminating in an attempt to burn the cottage of Foreman Antonio Di Marco. Mr. Rockefeller informed Sheriff Doyle of the situation and asked for aid.

### Turks Slay Christians.

Cettinje, Montenegro.—Reports are circulating here of another massacre of Christians by Mohammedans in Albania. A band of Mohammedans supported by Turkish troops attacked a section of the Christian population in the Berna district of Albania. A fierce fight ensued and women and children are reported to have been murdered by wholesale. Little girls were made captives.

### STARTS CLEARING-HOUSE PROBE

Attorney-General Wickersham Investigates Money Changers.

Washington, D. C.—A collateral phase of the so-called money trust, it developed recently, is being investigated by Attorney-General Wickersham.

The inquiry, which may affect clearing-house associations throughout the country, revolves about the rule of the New York Clearing-house Association requiring its members to charge a specified sum for the collection of out-of-town checks drawn on certain parts of the country, and at the same time giving them discretion whether to make charges for similar collections in other localities.

A careful study of the workings of this rule is being made by the Attorney-General, it is said, to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law or the National Bank act is being violated. If action is taken it will take precedent for all clearing-house associations having similar rules. It is learned that the Attorney-General may refer the whole question to the Secretary of the Treasury for remedial measures if it is found that the law is being technically violated or that the practice, while not illegal, seems against public policy.

### POSTOFFICE BILL PASSES.

Upper House Restricts Rights of Employees to Join Organizations.

Washington, D. C.—The annual postoffice appropriation bill was passed by the Senate at the end of two days' sharp fighting over propositions relating to parcels post, good roads improvement and the affiliation of postal employes with labor organizations.

As it goes back to the House it contains some restrictions upon the right of postal employes to join outside organizations; and an entirely new system of parcels post based on the "zone plan" with varying rates for varying distances.

The measure will go into conference with many important differences to be settled. The House provided that no employe of the postal service should be subject to reduction or removal for joining an organization having for its object improvement in conditions of labor or compensation.

After a fight involving the right of Government employes to strike, the Senate approved this in part, but provided that employes should not join an organization "which imposes an obligation or duty to strike or to assist in a strike against the United States." Under the terms of the bill as it passed both Houses, employes have the right to appeal to Congress for redress of grievances.

### BALDWIN RANCH IS SOLD.

14,000 Homes to Dot Late Turfman's Last Holding, Just Sold.

Los Angeles.—H. A. Unruh, executor of the will of the late Elias J. (Lucky) Baldwin, has filed final papers completing the sale of the Rancho Cienega O'Paso de la Tijera, the last of the great turfman's holdings, to the Los Angeles Investment Company, for a stated consideration of \$6,036,560. The total area involved is 3143.28 acres.

One million dollars was paid in cash, with nine notes for \$500,000 each for the remainder. The whole of the money paid will be clear cash for the heirs, Mrs. Anita Baldwin McLaughry and Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker, all of the debts of the estate having been liquidated by previous sales.

The officers of the purchasing company announce that the entire holding will be cut up into lots, of which it will make 28,000. Half that number of homes will be erected by the concern, construction to begin as soon as possible. The entire ranch will provide about 2500 city blocks and 900 miles of street frontage.

### Southern Pacific Sued.

San Francisco.—Suit has been filed by United States District Attorney John L. McNab against the Southern Pacific Company for alleged violation of the Federal law limiting to 16 the hours of trainmen engaged in interstate commerce. In this suit, which is one of 31 to come up for trial here on October 3, it is alleged that on the line between Red Bluff and Roseville, the company violated the law by allowing a train crew of six to work from 5 a. m. to 10:45 p. m. On each count the company is liable to a maximum fine of \$500.

### Maryland to Carry Knox.

Seattle.—The cruiser Maryland, which is to sail from Seattle August 22 with Secretary of State Knox and his suite, who will attend the funeral of the Emperor of Japan, arrived at the Puget Sound Navy Yard from Seward, Alaska. She will begin loading coal at once and then will be painted and burnished. On August 21 she will proceed to Seattle to receive her passengers. Captain J. M. Elliott commands the Maryland and will proceed to the Orient with her.

### Slander on Woman Goes.

Milan.—The recent admission of women to the Masonic Order of Italy has caused considerable discussion as to the relation of this step to the Italian women's movement. Signora Troise, the well-known author of Milan, and a leading suffragist, declares that the matter is of very serious note, if for nothing else than that it "removes the eternal slander on woman that she is unable to keep a secret."

### Rebel Attack Repulsed.

Corinto, Nicaragua.—The government troops at Managua succeeded in repulsing the attacks of the revolutionary army under Generals Louis Mena and Zeledon. Their victory, however, was not pronounced. The bombardment of the city was discontinued, but it is thought to be only temporary. The American marines and blue-jackets at the legation are all well. Telegraphic communication between here and Managua has been restored.

# CANAL FREE TO COASTERS ONLY

## Carriers in Foreign Trade Must Pay Toll to U. S.

House and Senate Agree—Clause That Might Have Violated Treaty Is Eliminated.

Washington, D. C.—An agreement on the Panama Canal administration bill was reached by the conference committee of the House and Senate, in which free passage is denied to American-owned ships engaged in foreign trade. Foreign ship-building materials are admitted free of tariff to the United States and power is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission to break up any combination of competing rail and water lines which it finds are not for "the public good."

As perfected in the conference committee, the canal bill now provides:

Free passage for American ships engaged in coastwise trade. American registry for American-owned, foreign-built ships engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

No tariff on foreign ship-building materials for use in this country. Trust-owned ships prohibited from using the canal.

Railroads prohibited from owning competing waterway lines operating "through the canal or elsewhere." One-man government for Panama Canal and canal zone.

The conference agreement will be reported to the House and Senate immediately and it is believed it will meet little opposition. In dropping the Senate amendment giving free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade, the conference committee yielded to those who considered this clause a direct violation of the treaty with Great Britain.

Practically all the force of the Bourne railroad amendment attached to the bill in the Senate was retained by the conferees. It was rewritten to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to determine whether railroads should be allowed to hold water lines and to sanction such ownership when it was in the public interest.

The railroad section of the bill is drastic and broad in the powers it confers on the Interstate Commerce Commission. It prohibits railroads, after July 1, 1913, from owning or controlling competing steamer lines, "operating through the Panama Canal or elsewhere," and gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to determine whether the railroad and steamship lines are "competing carriers" within the meaning of the law.

### DRIVE REBELS BACK.

American Sailors, Guarding Legation, Take Hand in Engagement.

Managua, Nicaragua.—The insurgents under command of Generals Mena and Zeledon resumed their attack on Managua, but, after a desperate fight, again were repulsed. This was the fourth day of the battle. Before they were repelled the rebels succeeded in forcing their way close up to the houses of the city. The American sailors guarding the United States legation and the Presidential palace directed a fire too hot for the attackers and the rebels were driven back.

As this dispatch is filed there is a lull in the fighting, the insurgents having retired to a position a short distance from the city. All Americans and other foreigners in the city are safe.

### PENSIONERS GET RELIEF.

Senate Agrees to House Appropriation Bill in Nick of Time.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate has yielded to the demands of the House for the abolition of the pensions' agencies throughout the United States and passed the \$150,000,000 pension appropriation bill with a provision for the abolishment of the agencies January 31, 1913.

Passage of the bill was accomplished in the nick of time, for the Pension Bureau forced a crisis, as the result of the lack of funds to pay pensioners. The San Francisco agency has a balance of exactly 7 cents and Detroit only 4 cents.

### Free Lunch is Revived.

Los Angeles.—The free lunch has won its fight for an existence in Los Angeles saloons until after the next election, at least, and the ordinance abolishing it will not go into effect September 15.

The referendum petition circulated by produce commission men was handed to the City Clerk recently bearing 26,500 signers, and will act as a stay of execution of the Council's order, until the latter body either repeals the law or places it before the people at the next election.

### Option Paid in Pennies.

Rochester, N. Y.—A chest containing 275 pounds of pennies is on deposit to the credit of Carl V. Stordant, a real estate man. The pennies, more than 40,000 in all, were turned over to Stordant as an initial payment to bind the sale of a restaurant. The purchaser had taken in the pennies over his bar during a long course of years. He made a habit of brushing all the pennies into a slot which connected with a chest in the cellar.

### Three-Million-Dollar Baby Born.

New York.—The anxiously-awaited \$3,000,000 Astor baby was born at 8:15 a. m., August 14. It is a boy and will bear the name of his father, John Jacob Astor, who died so heroically in the Titanic disaster of April 14. It weighed 7 3/4 pounds.

### ATTENTION TO A DAIRY COW

Care Given Animals After Calving Determines Milk Production—Good Method Given.

The care given the cow just before, and for the first few weeks after calving determines very largely the production for that period of lactation. Improper treatment will have a more direct and lasting effect than at any other time, and it means dollars and cents that she be handled to give the maximum production.

The following is a method that has given good results: Dry up the cow from four to six weeks before the calf is due, and feed liberally, getting her to gain in flesh. Three or four days before her time, place her in a box stall and feed dry feed. If any constipation is noticed, mix a little linseed oil with the grain. Those cows liable to be affected with milk fever feed very little the last couple of days. If the udder tends to cake milk out and rub well.

After the calf is born and has taken its first feed, milk the cow and manipulate the udder thoroughly. Allow the calf to remain with the cow the first day and then put in a pen out of sight of the cow. Very little trouble will be experienced with a caked udder, but in bad cases milk three times a day, and after each milking bathe for some time in hot water and then rub well with turpentine and lard. It is the rubbing that counts more than the liniment.

Take care to see that the afterbirth is passed properly, and do not allow improper cases to go more than 24 hours without treatment. The first day after calving feed the cow very sparingly, then gradually increase. Within three or four days, if doing properly, put back with the rest of the herd. From then on increase feed slowly until full feed is reached. Determine this when the milk record fails to rise with any further increase of feed.

### DRAFT HORSES FOR FARMING

Experience Teaches Most Economical and Satisfactory Motive Power is Heavy Mare.

There is an insistent market demand for high-class horses, especially for draft horses, that cannot be supplied. On the other hand, says the Farmers' Home Journal, the country is flooded with common ordinary "plug" horses. They do not fill any particular requirement or demand, hence the very low and profit-killing prices for which they must sell. This insistent demand for high-class draft horses does not come from the market alone.

There also comes a demand from the farm, for this is a day of heavy machinery demanding an increased amount of motive power. Experience has proven that the most satisfactory and economical form of motive power on the average farm is the heavy, sound draft mare. Besides doing most of the farm work she will raise a valuable colt each year, if properly handled. Thus she is constantly producing a profit other than by means of the work she does.

### Chickens in Summer.

Don't crowd the chickens in warm weather, and don't put those of different ages together. The smaller ones will not have a fair chance, and where they are crowded are apt to be smothered.

Pullets hatched in May can be brought to laying by November, if they are properly fed and cared for, and crowded as fast as possible.

It cannot be done, however, if they are half fed, tormented with lice, short of fresh water, or allowed to become stunted for any other reason. You will be to the expense of raising them anyway, and the sooner you begin to get returns for that expense the better, so give them the best chance to make good.

### Home-Made Drinking Fountain.

Cheap and satisfactory water fountains can be made by carefully unsoldering one end of a large fruit can. The edges of the open end should be notched about one-half inch. The can may then be filled with water covered by a small pie tin or flower pot saucer, and the whole inverted.

The water will rise as high in the saucer as the notches are cut in the can, thus providing a constant supply of water in which chickens cannot drown and which prevents a very small surface for evaporation or for gathering dirt.

### Boys to Farm Schools.

Not a day too early to be making plans for sending at least one of the boys to an agricultural school next fall. Perhaps if he has a few acres for his own use he may be able to pay part of his expenses. At any rate he is entitled to an education and a fair start in life.

### Killing Poultry.

Poultry should never be eaten the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body. In about 12 hours, however, the muscles will relax, and it then becomes acceptable for food.

### Food for a Hen.

Experiments have proved that a hen in good condition will eat, on an average, three ounces of mash in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon and four ounces of grain at night.

### Meadow Grass.

Several kinds of grass should be sown when starting a meadow. Red and alsike clover, timothy, redtop and bluegrass make a fine combination.

# Pretty Straw Hat Suitable for Either Late Summer or Fall



A black empire straw hat with facing of black moire. The brim slashed on the side. The hat is trimmed with wings which are visible through the opening in the brim.

### DRESS HAIR TO SUIT FACE

One of the Most Important Points to Remember in Arranging the Coiffure.

I will not go so far as to say that "artistic hairdressers are born, not made," says M. Calle, the well-known coiffeur, in the July Strand, but let me hasten to say at once, therefore, that the arrangement of the hair is a study—not an accident, as it would seem to be regarded by those who have not studied the art of the coiffure. For example, if a woman is endowed by nature with a long face—that is to say, a face longer than that of the average woman—there is one golden rule that she must always bear in mind when arranging her hair—namely, to do it as artistically full at the side as possible—always, of course, taking care not to overdo the fullness. Again, the woman with what I think may best be described as a "round face" will be wise to keep the fullness of her hair at the side within bounds, and to dress her hair in front as high as she reasonably can, thereby adding that length to her face which she lacks. One more golden rule. The woman with a suggestion of an oval face should, as far as possible, endeavor to preserve that suggestion of "ovalness" by dressing her hair "ovally."

Many years' experience has proved to me that, beyond all manner of doubt, a woman may make or mar herself by the manner in which she has her hair dressed. To the average French woman this remark will surely come more or less as a truism, for your modern French woman possesses more truly artistic instincts in this direction than the average English woman, who all too seldom studies the formation of her face when giving directions for the dressing of her hair.

### Brim Sweep Upward.

Millinery grows more and more entrancing every week. Several quite fresh lines of expression have been struck, and a much more reasonable attitude is observable in every way. The favorite upward sweep now is taken from a little to one side of center front, and is carried to an exceeding length, and usually finishes rather sharply. It will be gathered from this line that this is no casual uplifting of a brim, but a specially constructed shape.

### Pretty Wedding Gift.

One of the most appreciated wedding presents of a recent bride was an attractive basket containing six glasses of assorted jellies. The glasses were daintily wrapped in white crepe paper and the basket had been treated to a coat of white enamel paint, while the handles were tied together with a bow of white ribbon through which was thrust a tiny spray of artificial orange blossoms.

### Corded Weaves Coming.

It is said on good authority that corded weaves will be popular in the autumn. These new ribbed fabrics will include materials so light in weight as to be suitable for dress draperies and heavier ones adapted for suits, outer wraps and trimmings.

### Rose Parasol.

The rose parasol is one of the novelties of the season. This is made of taffeta in a lovely pink, and it is entirely covered with scallops, the edges of which are slightly gathered to resemble rose petals.

### FROCKS ALL EASY TO PACK

By No Means the Least of the Blessings of the Styles That Mark the Present Season.

Let us rejoice and be glad that our garments this year are all "packable." The tub frock is a delectable thing that embraces materials of all sorts, and it can be bought very cheaply, especially when it is half made, which means that you have merely to run up the back of it with your machine after you have purchased it.

Lingerie robes, sweet little frocks of Shantung with colored embroidery, muslin garments, and the others of delicate, linen and zephyr, are all alike in certain details. They are narrow and they are flat, they will pack without creasing and they take up about as much room in a traveling case as a full grown bath towel.

Many of the cheapest stuffs are among the prettiest—take, for example, striped or checked zephyr. Some of the checks are quite quaint in black and white, combined with lines of blue and green, rose and beige, the four tones being arranged together like a duster check. Stripes are effective in shaded lines of color, with threads of white. The popular Ottoman effects are also shown in this material in fine or pronounced stripes of color on white.

### PRETTY PEPLUM BLOUSE



Pintucked batiste was used to build this pretty waist which buttons down the front with small white crochet buttons. An Irish lace collar finishes the neck and straps of Irish lace cross Val insertions and pintucking on the sleeve. The peplu is edged with lace.

### Lace-Trimmed Vests.

Dainty undervests of very lightweight cotton are edged at the top and around the armholes with a ruffle of fine valenciennes lace. These are not at all expensive and are soft and pretty enough to take the place of the more expensive silk undervest.